

3. TRAGELAPHUS EURYCEROS. (Plate XXXIX.)

1836. *Antilope euryceros*, Ogilby, P. Z. S. 1836, p. 120.1850. *Tragelaphus euryceros*, Gray, Knowsley Menag. p. 27, t. xxiii. f. 1, and P. Z. S. 1850, p. 144.1850. *Strepsiceros euryceros*, Turner, P. Z. S. 1850, p. 171.1860. *Tragelaphus albo-virgatus*, Du Chaillu, Proc. Soc. Nat. Hist. Boston, 1860, p. 299.1861. *Tragelaphus albo-virgatus*, Du Chaillu, Expl. Equatorial Africa, p. 306.1861. *Tragelaphus euryceros*, Gray, P. Z. S. 1861, p. 276.*Exact Localities and Authorities.*Ashkankoloo Mountains, 60 miles south of the equator, 140 miles from the coast (*Du Chaillu*).*List of Specimens examined.*

- a. Frontal bone and horns (*T. euryceros*, *b*, Cat. Bones B. Mus. p. 126).
- b. Skull and horns. Type specimen of *T. euryceros*. Mus. Brit.
- c. Skin and skull of young male, figured Plate XXXIX. Mus. Brit.
- d. Frontal bone and horns exhibited. In my own collection.
- e. Frontal bone and horns. in my own collection.

2. Notes on rare or little-known Animals now or lately living in the Society's Gardens. By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Secretary to the Society.—Part II.*
Birds.

[Received May 13, 1871.]

26. BUCEROS CORRUGATUS, Temm.

In my notice of the Hornbills received from Malacca and Sumatra, (P. Z. S. 1870, p. 220), I identified one of them as *Buceros gracilis* of Temminck (Pl. Col. 535), having omitted to notice that this is merely the female of *B. corrugatus* of Temminck (Pl. Col. 531), as has been pointed out by Schlegel, Mus. de P.-B. *Buceros*, p. 9. We have once before had a male specimen of this fine species of Hornbill in the Gardens (see P. Z. S. 1868, p. 261).

27. BUCEROS SUBCYLINDRICUS, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 668, pl. xxxix.

Mr. Sharpe has lately furnished me with skins of *B. cylindricus* and *B. fistulator* from his collection, which have enabled me

* For Part I., Mammals, see *antèa*, p. 221.

to make a closer comparison between them and the bird recently described under the name above given from the specimen living in our Gardens.

Fig. 1.

Head of *Buceros subcylindricus*.

Buceros cylindricus is at once distinguishable by the peculiar form of the elevated casque, which is correctly figured by Temminck (Pl. Col. 521. fig. 2), and by the white tail being completely crossed by a black median band. Our bird, as regards the form of its bill, is, as shown by the sketch, much nearer to *B. fistulator*; but the culmen is more elevated than in *B. fistulator*, and the lower mandible not so strong. Moreover, in *B. fistulator* the culmen and tip and the base of the lower mandible are white; in our bird the whole bill is black. Again, in *B. fistulator* there are no signs of the terminal edgings on the crest, and the outer secondaries are black instead of white.

As far as I can at present make out, *B. subcylindricus* is distinct from both of these and from every other described species.

28. CACATUA GYMNOPIS, sp. nov.

We have now placed next together in the Parrot-house three living specimens of three nearly allied species of the group of smaller white Cockatoos, the determination of which has caused me some little trouble, though they are obviously very distinct.

In the first of these birds (fig. 2), purchased April 11, 1864, being one of the individuals described in my notice, P. Z. S. 1864, p. 187, and figured pl. xvii., there is no trace whatever of red colour

on the face. The naked skin round the eye is nearly circular in form and of a pale blue colour; the basal part of the crest-feathers is reddish orange, with a slight tinge of lemon-yellow towards their

Fig. 2.



Head of *Cacatua ducorpsi*.

summit, which colour, however, is hardly seen unless the crest is elevated. The wing- and tail-feathers are likewise stained in the inner webs with pale lemon-colour. This bird I take to be *Cacatua ducorpsi*, as already pointed out in my article above referred to, and as also determined by Dr. Finsch, who himself saw and examined the two examples of this bird which we originally received (*cf.* Finsch, Papag. i. p. 311).

In the second bird (fig. 3), which we obtained by purchase on the 25th November, 1865, the lores and front are tinged with reddish, and the crest is of a different shape from that of *C. ducorpsi*, having its front feathers much more elongated than those immediately behind them, so that when erected the crest is more pyramidal in form. The naked space round the eye is nearly circular as in *C. ducorpsi*, but white and not bluish. The crest-feathers are rosy at their bases, and there is no yellow in the crest; the inner webs of the wing- and tail-feathers are lemon-yellow. This bird I

identify as *Cacatua sanguinea*, Gould, from Northern Australia, agreeing as it does in nearly every respect with his figure and with Dr. Finsch's excellent description (*l. s. c.* p. 307).

Fig. 3.

Head of *Cacatua sanguinea*.

The third of our smaller white Cockatoos has also the lores and front reddish, nearly as in *C. sanguinea*; but the usual naked space round the eye is largely extended into a bare open space below it, as shown in the accompanying figure (fig. 4), and is of a much deeper blue than in *C. ducorpsi*. In this respect the bird resembles *Licmetis nasica* more than any other *Cacatua*. The crest resembles in shape that of *C. sanguinea* above spoken of. The feathers on the head, neck, and partly on the belly are tinged with rosy red at their bases.

We purchased this bird of Mr. Jamrach on the 2nd of June, 1868. I determined it as *C. goffini* of Finsch, and so entered it in the register*; but after again going into the subject I am convinced that it cannot be that bird. Dr. Finsch gives as his diagnosis of *C. goffini* (Papag. p. 309), "*loris rubris nullis*," which cannot be reconciled with our bird; and does not mention the peculiarity of the large naked space below the eye, which could not have been passed over by so accurate an observer, especially when he had seen the bird alive.

I am therefore, somewhat unwillingly, compelled to give a new

* See P. Z. S. 1868, App. p. 645.

Fig. 4.

Head of *Cacatua gymnopsis*.

name to our last mentioned bird, and propose to call it, from the large naked space below the eye,

CACATUA GYMNOPSIS, sp. nov.

Alba: fronte et loris rosaceis: regione ophthalmica nuda, infra dilatata, cærulescenti-plumbea: crista pyramidali: plumis capitis cervicis et ventris ad basin rosaceo tinctis: remigibus reatricibusque intus limonaceo-flavescentibus: crassitie eam *C. sanguineæ paulo superante*.

Hab. South Australia.

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[*Obs.* Since preparing these notes I have noticed that the two *Cacatue* in the gallery of the British Museum, obtained by Sturt at Depot Creek during his expedition into Southern Australia, and marked *Cacatua sanguinea*, evidently belong to the present species, (*cf.* Sturt's Narrative, vol. ii. Appendix, p. 36). The correct locality of the bird will therefore be the interior of South Australia.]

29. *CONURUS ÆRUGINOSUS*.

In his excellent monograph of the Parrots (i. p. 506) Dr. Finsch has united the *Psittacus æruginosus* of Linnæus (Syst. Nat. i. p. 142) along with a number of other synonyms (*Conurus xantholæmus*, mihi, *C. chrysozenys*, Souancé, and *C. ocellaris*, ScL. et Salv.) into one species under *Conurus pertinax*. I am not now quite in a

position to discuss the correctness of all these identifications; but as regards *Ps. æruginosus*, which was founded primarily upon Edwards's "Brown-throated Parrakeet" (Birds, iv. pl. 177), I think there can be no question that Dr. Finsch is in error in considering this, as he does (*l. c.* p. 507), the young of *C. pertinax*.

Since September 1866 we have had living in the Gardens two specimens of *Conurus æruginosus*, as I have always termed them, which were presented to the Society by Mrs. C. Vinal on the 21st of that month. These birds have still the bluish cap and brown throat characteristic of *C. æruginosus*, as portrayed in Edwards's figure, and have not acquired any yellow on the head or face. There are merely some slight indications of a few yellow feathers round the eye. I have two skins, exactly similar, in my own collection, one of a bird formerly living in the Society's Gardens, which died in December 1866, and the other collected at S. Esteban in Venezuela, by Mr. Goering*. Mr. Salvin has a precisely similar specimen, lately obtained by Mr. Wyatt at Cienaga, in the valley of the Magdalena.

Under these circumstances I think that *Conurus æruginosus* must be restored to its position in the genus, as Mr. Salvin and I have already attempted to show, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 588.

30. PSITTACUS TIMNEH, Fraser.

As Dr. Finsch, although admitting this species, has stated that he nevertheless believes it to be only the young of *Psitt. erithacus*, I think it right to state that the example of this species acquired by the Society in February 1861 is still living in the collection, and has not changed in the least; so that there can be no question, I think, of its being quite a distinct species.

Mr. Bartlett tells me he has seen numbers of the Timneh Parrot in the hands of dealers, and that it is perfectly well known as a distinct species.

31. TANYGNATHUS ALBIROSTRIS, Wallace.

In March 1868 we purchased the first living specimen I had ever seen of this species, as already recorded in the Society's 'Proceedings' (1868, p. 262). In August 1869 we purchased a second; and a third individual of the same form is now living in the Society's Gardens.

I must say that, so far as I can tell from an examination of the living birds, I am inclined to agree with Mr. Wallace (P. Z. S. 1862, p. 336) in considering this bird specifically distinct from *T. muel-leri*, of which we have had several living examples. It is at once recognizable by its white bill.

32. BUTEO AUGURALIS, Salv.

Two Buzzards, purchased April 26, 1866, and believed to have been received from West Africa, were named by me *Buteo augur*†, and thus inserted in the Society's register. Mr. Gurney, however, to whom we owe many thanks for the trouble he takes in the correct

* See P. Z. S. 1868, p. 632.

† See P. Z. S. 1866, App. p. 609.

determination of the raptorial birds in the Society's collection, after a careful examination decided that they were referable to the allied species described by Dr. Salvadori in 1865 as *Buteo auguralis* (Atti Soc. It. viii. p. 376); and I have altered the name in the new List of Animals accordingly.

33. SPILORNIS BACHA, Daud.

In May 1865, Mr. A. Grote sent home to us from Calcutta two young specimens of a bird-of-prey of the genus *Spilornis*, received by him from the Andaman Islands, and considered to be typical of "*Hæmatornis elgini*, Tytler," as described by Blyth, J. A. S. B. xxxii. p. 87 (1863), and 'Ibis,' 1863, p. 118.

These birds lived long in the Gardens, and were constantly examined by Mr. J. H. Gurney, who eventually purchased one of the dead specimens for the Norwich collection. Mr. Gurney pronounced them to be without doubt identical with *Spilornis bacha* (Daud.) of the Malay countries. I think it right to call attention to this, as in his list of Andaman birds, published in 'The Ibis' for 1867, Mr. Beavan has stated that the specimen received by us from Mr. Grote was referable to *Spilornis cheela* of India—an error subsequently corrected by Mr. Blyth (Ibis, 1868, p. 131).

It would appear therefore that both *S. cheela* and *S. bacha* occur in the Andaman Islands.

34. CROSSOPTILON MANTCHURICUM, Swinhoe.

In the last edition of the List of Vertebrates (p. 141) and hitherto generally I have called this bird *Crossoptilon auritum* (Pall.). But from what Mr. Swinhoe informs me there seemed to be little doubt that the newly described *Crossoptilon cærulescens* of Père David (C. R. lxx. p. 538) will turn out to be the true *Phasianus auritus* of Pallas; and we must therefore adopt for the present bird Mr. Swinhoe's alternative name *mantchuricum*, proposed P. Z. S. 1862, p. 286. The genus *Crossoptilon* will therefore now comprehend four species:—

1. *C. tibetanum*, Hodgson, from Eastern Tibet.
2. *C. drouyni*, Milne-Edwards, C. R. April 20, 1868, from Western Szechuen.
3. *C. auritum*, Pallas, from the Gobi Desert.
4. *C. mantchuricum*, Swinhoe, from China, north of Peking.

As regards our living specimens of the latter bird, I regret to say that our hopes of introducing this fine bird permanently into Europe appear likely to be miserably disappointed. Nearly all those in our Gardens, both introduced and bred, alike have sickened and died, and at the present moment we are left with two females only. In most of the Continental gardens, so far as I can make out, nearly the same event has taken place.

35. NUMIDA EDOUARDI, Hartl.

Last year, as recorded in these 'Proceedings' (1870, p. 383), we purchased of the Société Zoologique d'Acclimatation a pair of

Crested Guineafowls, which were the types of Mr. Elliot's new species *Numida verreauxi* (Ibis, 1870, p. 300, and Monogr. of Phas. pt. i. pl. 16). I am, however, informed by M. Jules Verreaux that they are of the same species as that previously dedicated by Dr. Hartlaub to the late M. Edouard Verreaux as *Numida edouardi* (Journ. f. Orn. 1867, p. 36). The latter name has naturally precedence.

36. LARUS ATRICILLA, Linn.

In April last year we purchased of a dealer two Gulls in immature and dirty plumage, stated to have been received from "New Zealand." Relying, somewhat too confidently I confess, on this locality, I entered them in the Register of Additions as *Larus melanorhynchus*, Buller*, that being the only species in the list of New Zealand birds likely to suit them. One of them died, but the other moulted into fine plumage this spring, and has put on a beautiful black hood, dark mantle, and other characteristics of the well-known North-American species *Larus atricilla*.

I am not aware that we have previously had a living specimen of this bird in the Society's collection.

37. APTERYX AUSTRALIS, Shaw.

The *Apteryges* living in our gardens have hitherto been referred to *A. mantelli*, Bartlett. Having, however, lately had an opportunity of examining a series of specimens, I find that there is a large amount of individual variation among them, particularly as regards the scaling of the tarsus, and have nearly come to the conclusion that there are only two species of the genus yet properly discriminated, namely *Apteryx australis* (embracing all that we have hitherto called *A. mantelli*) and *A. oweni*. Of the distinctness of these two species (both of which are now represented in our living collection) there can, I think, be no possible doubt.

3. On the Birds of the Vicinity of Lima, Peru. By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S. With Notes on their Habits; by Professor W. NATION, of Lima, C.M.Z.S. (Part IV.†).

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Various circumstances have unfortunately hindered our corresponding member Professor Nation for some time past from continuing to transmit to me his collections and notes. He has, however, lately found an opportunity of sending me a few skins, accompanied by the following remarks:—

1. PHRYGILUS ALAUDINUS (Kittlitz); Sclater, Cat. A. B. p. 111.

"In 1867 I discovered this beautiful bird on a large plain, covered

* See P. Z. S. 1870, App. p. 895.

† Continued from P. Z. S. 1869, p. 148.